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*Okanagana uncinata* and *Okanagana pallidula* on the accompanying plate. *O. mercedita* was figured, JOURNAL N. Y. ENTO. SOC., Vol. XXIII, pl. 3, and through the kindness of Mr. Edw. P. Van Duzee I am now able to figure the type of his *uncinata*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII.[1]

Fig. 1. *Tibicen inauditus* Davis. Type.
Fig. 2. *Tibicen duryi* Davis. Type.
Fig. 3. *Tibicen knighti* Davis. Type.
Fig. 4. *Tibicen pallida* Distant.
Fig. 5. *Tibicen viridifascia* Walker (*reperta* Uhler).
Fig. 6. *Tibicen viridifascia* Walker var. *bequaerti* Davis.
Fig. 7. *Okanagana uncinata* Van Duzee. Type.
Fig. 8. *Okanagana pallidula* Davis. Type.

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# NOTES ON DRÆCULACEPHALA INSCRIPTA VAN DUZEE.

BY CHRIS E. OLSEN,

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After studying the Cicadellinæ in various collections I am able to present a few points of interest concerning the faunal distribution of *Dræculacephala inscripta* Van Duzee and also to report the capture of a male specimen which, as far as is known to me, has not been reported heretofore.

This species was described by Van Duzee in Entomological News, Vol. XXVI, p. 180, April, 1915, from a single female taken in the Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia, by Prof. J. C. Bradley.

In the collection of the American Museum of Natural History I found a female specimen from Fort Lee district, N. J., on July 13, 1891 (recorded in the List of Cicadellinæ in the American Museum Coll., Museum Bulletin, in press), answering remarkably well to this description. At the time, Prof. Herbert Osborn happened to be present and he agreed that my identification was correct. A slight doubt still remained in my mind as to the correctness of the locality given for this specimen. The species being described and known only from Georgia, it seemed strange that this should be the only specimen to turn up in a place so thoroughly collected as the Fort Lee district, but my doubt was instantly removed when I found in Mr. William T. Davis's collection a female taken by him on Staten Island, N. Y., on September 26. These establish records for both New Jersey and New York, and there is no reason to doubt its occurrence in all the states intervening between these points and the type locality. Its occurrence south and southwest of Georgia is shown by specimens taken in Florida, Tennessee and Texas. A female in the United States National Museum was kindly sent to me for study by Mr. Edmund Gibson. This specimen came from Victoria, Texas, in September. It was labeled *Drœculacephala angulifera?* Walker (identified by Ball). The fact that Dr. Ball put an interrogation mark after the determination shows that he recognized it as not being typical. The general color pattern and the vermiculate markings of anterior pronotum at once establish the difference. In Mr. William T. Davis's collection I further found two females and one male (all from Fort Myers, Florida, in April, 1912); these were taken at light. It is interesting, in this connection, that Mr. Dwight M. De Long records (Tennessee State Board of Entomology Bulletin No. 17) the capture of three females of this species in a trap light at Clarksville, Tennessee, July 14. Thus six of the specimens recorded have been taken at light; I do not know the conditions under which the others were collected. In the course of this study four females and one male have been examined. The accompanying figures were prepared to simplify the determination; Figs. 1, 2 and 3 are of a female and were drawn from the Texas specimen (U. S. National Museum collection), while 4 and 5 show a male from Florida (Wm. T. Davis's Coll.). As the specimens differ somewhat from the description of type it may be well to give further details concerning them. Quotations from the original descriptions are put in parentheses.

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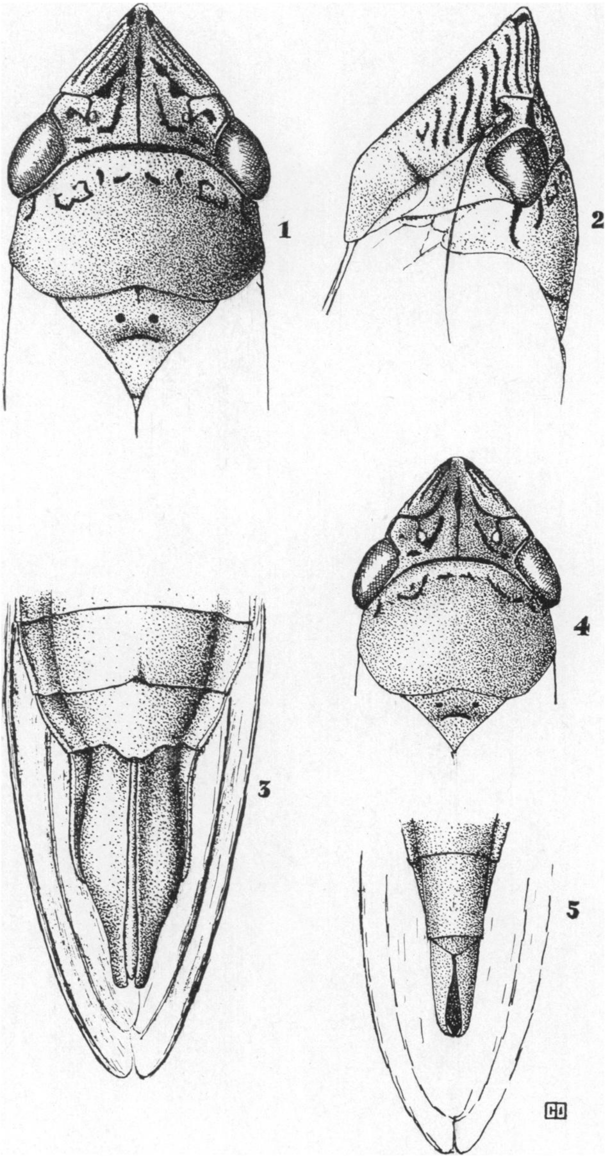
[1] The drawings for this paper were made by Mr. Chris E. Olsen, and the photographs, from which the plate was made, by Mr. H. H. Cleaves and the author.

Female from Victoria, Texas: length 8 mm. ("7 mm."); vertex a trifle longer than one half its width across the eyes ("nearly as long"); color rather bright green ("dark dull green"); vertex, anterior margin of pronotum and scutellum, bright yellow ("dull yel-



Dræculacephala inscripta.

lowish"); median line on vertex swollen near its apex but terminating in a fine point ("slender"); scutellum with incised line and two points before it black ("three points black").

The female from the Fort Lee district, N. J., is perhaps more nearly typical, although in its length in proportion of the length of vertex to the width across the eyes and in the markings on the scutellum, it corresponds to the Texas specimen and it further differed by the face having 12 arcs instead of only 10, but its color and markings were otherwise as described by Van Duzee.

Female from Staten Island, N. Y.: in this the length of the vertex is equal to that of pronotum and just half the width across the eyes; on the scutellum it has an additional pair of black spots, triangular and protruding from under the hind margin of the pronotum; face with only 9 brown arcs.

Female from Fort Myers, Florida, is the first one in which the measurements, the proportion of length of vertex to that of the width across the eyes and the length of pronotum is typical; the color of vertex, anterior pronotum and scutellum is rather bright and clear yellow; face with only 7 brown arcs.

To sum up: All the specimens examined show a variation which is not unusual in this group. The arcs of the face, however, are subject to a rather greater variation. The green and yellow colors vary from bright to dark dull. Most striking of all is, that the two characters in which these four females all agree are not typical, namely, the length 8 mm., type is 7 mm., and two points black before the incised line on the scutellum, description mentions three points here.

As the male has been heretofore unknown it may be well to present the following description (following somewhat Van Duzee's method in describing the female):

Vertex and anterior margin of pronotum heavily marked with black. Length 6 mm.

Vertex acute, length (.76 mm.) about three fourths the length of pronotum (which measures .98 mm.); its length one half the width across the eyes (which is 1.48 mm.); surface behind the apex rather well depressed. Clypeus tumid and rather strongly angled when viewed from the side. Last ventral segment of male truncate; valve triangular and plates long, curving inwards.

Color and markings much as described for the female; the vermiculate markings on the anterior pronotum are not so clear (in this specimen); scutellum with two black dots before the black incised line; beneath, dark dirty yellowish brown, paler posteriorly; its face with nine brown arcs; the black lateral line cutting the eye is visible in front of the eye only; the apex of head is bisected by a yellowish line.

Described from one male specimen taken at Fort Myers, Florida, April 23, 1912; at light; Mr. William Davis collector. The specimen was killed shortly after moulting, but its condition is such as to warrant the above description. Allotype in the Collection of Mr. Wm. T. Davis.

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# IDIOCERUS SCURRA GERMAR, A POPLAR LEAFHOPPER.

By Edgar L. Dickerson and Harry B. Weiss,*

New Brunswick, N. J.

This species first attracted our attention during the summer of 1916 when Lombardy poplars in a nursery at Irvington, N. J., were found to be badly infested by nymphs and adults. During the summer of 1917 an opportunity was presented to study this insect. When our work was almost completed, it was brought to our notice by Mr. E. P. Van Duzee that *Idiocerus gemmisimulans* L. & C., was a synonym of *scurra* Germ., and Mr. W. H. Brittain, who has examined the types of *I. gemmisimulans* at Cornell, came to the same conclusion. *Idiocerus gemmisimulans* was treated in part by Leonard and Crosby in the Jour. Econ. Ent., Vol. 8, No. 6, p. 541, but in order to add further to the knowledge of the species, the publication of this paper was decided upon.

*Idiocerus scurra* Germ. appears to be well distributed in New Jersey in spite of the fact that it does not appear in Smith's "List of the Insects of New Jersey." It has been found in New Jersey on both Lombardy (*Populus nigra italica*) and Carolina poplars (*Populus*

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* The arrangement of the authors' names is alphabetical only and indicates neither seniority nor precedence.